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### Human Capital in Radiological Protection: An International Perspective

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*Human Capital Challenges in Health Physics and Other Technical Areas: Will the United States Meet Domestic and International Needs?*  
Regulatory Information Conference 2016  
March 9, 2016

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### The NEA: A Forum for Cooperation

- Founded in 1958
- 31 member countries
- 7 standing technical committees
- 75 working parties and expert groups
- 21 international joint projects

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### NEA Committee Structure

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    SC[Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy] --> CSNI[Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations]
    SC --> CNRA[Committee on Nuclear Regulatory Activities]
    SC --> RWMC[Radioactive Waste Management Committee]
    SC --> CRPPH[Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health]
    SC --> NSC[Nuclear Science Committee]
    SC --> NDC[Committee for Technical and Economic Studies on Nuclear Energy Development and the Fuel Cycle]
    SC --> NLC[Nuclear Law Committee]
    NSC --> EG[Executive Group of the NSC Data Bank Management Committee]
    
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The NEA's committees bring together top governmental officials and technical specialists from NEA member countries and strategic partners to solve difficult problems, establish best practices and to promote international collaboration.

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## Major NEA Separately Funded Activities

### Secretariat-Serviced Organisations

- Generation IV International Forum (GIF)**  
with the goal to improve sustainability (including effective fuel utilisation and minimisation of waste), economics, safety and reliability, proliferation resistance and physical protection.
- Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (MDEP)**  
initiative by national safety authorities to leverage their resources and knowledge for new reactor design reviews.
- International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC)**  
forum for international discussion on wide array of nuclear topics involving both developed and emerging economies.

### 21 Major Joint Projects

(Involving countries from within and beyond NEA membership)

- Nuclear safety research** and experimental data (thermal-hydraulics, fuel behaviour, severe accidents).
- Nuclear safety databases** (fire, common-cause failures).
- Nuclear science** (thermodynamics of advanced fuels).
- Radioactive waste management** (thermochemical database).
- Radiological protection** (occupational exposure).

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## 2015 NEA/IEA Technology Roadmap

2015

### Contents and Approaches

- Provides an overview of global nuclear energy today.
- Identifies key technological milestones and innovations that can support significant growth in nuclear energy.
- Identifies potential barriers to expanded nuclear development.
- Provides recommendations to policy-makers on how to reach milestones & address barriers.
- Case studies developed with experts to support recommendations.

Technology Roadmap  
Nuclear Energy

2015 edition

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## IEA 2°C Scenario: Nuclear is Required to Provide the Largest Contribution to Global Electricity in 2050

Source: IEA

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### Why Do We Need HP/RP Specialists?

- Current nuclear plants will operate well past mid-century
- Countries with nuclear plants today will need to decommission many facilities in coming decades
- Countries without plants desire to understand international radiation risks and maintain emergency preparedness programs
- Operations to store, transport, and dispose of nuclear waste will be ongoing through much of the century
- Medical, industrial, and research use of radiological materials is increasing globally

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### So Where Are We?

#### The Availability of University Programs Offering HP/RP Degrees or Significant Coursework Over the Last 20 years

	Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	France	Finland	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan
1996	2	1	1	2		1	3		1	4	3
2001	2	1	1	2		1	3		1	4	7
2005	2	1	1	2	3	1	3		1	4	7
2016					3	1		4		3	14

	Korea	Poland	Russia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States
1996	6	1			2	3	4		1	36
2001	6	2			2	3	3	4	1	28
2005	6	2		2	2	3	2	3	1	23
2016		2	3		3	5	0		6	22

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### Survey Results:

#### Regulatory Organizations\* in February 2016

1. Do you feel that universities in your country produce a sufficient number of graduates in radiological protection to meet your national regulatory needs?

1. General Response:  
No.

2. Do you feel that your organization is in a strong position to hire a sufficient number of radiological protection experts over the next 10 years?

2. General Response:  
No. (Strong response from most respondents)

\* 16 Regulatory Organizations and 5 TSOs in 13 NEA Member Countries

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Survey Results:

Regulatory Organizations\* in February 2016

3.

In your organization, approximately how many radiological protection experts are currently employed doing mostly radiological protection work?

3.

Responses: Very wide range – 5 to 170.

4.

How many of these will retire in the next 5 years?

4.

Responses: Range between 13% and 40%, with an average of 20%

\* 16 Regulatory Organizations and 5 TSOs in 13 NEA Member Countries

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Survey Results:

Regulatory Organizations\* in February 2016

5.

Of your radiological protection experts, how many would you describe as “highly experienced”?

5.

Responses: Very wide range – 1 to 40.

6.

How many of these will retire in the next 5 years?

6.

Responses: Range between 0% and 67%

\* 14 Regulatory Organizations and 2 TSOs in 10 NEA Member Countries

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Survey Results:

Regulatory Organizations\* in February 2016

7.

How much time is required for each new hire to be trained to conduct required radiation protection duties?

7.

Responses: Very wide range – 6 months to 3 years.

8.

How much in total, per new hire, do you spend on this training?

8.

Responses: Range 2000€ to 500,000€ - average is 40,000€

\* 14 Regulatory Organizations and 2 TSOs in 10 NEA Member Countries

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## Other Notable Results from the Survey

### Views Shared by all Respondents\*

- New HP/RP hires are not ready for work assignments without training from the hiring organization.
- New HP/RP staff mostly fill “desk jobs” and have few opportunities to learn via hands-on assignments, e.g., plant construction, operation, and decommissioning
- The general view in all countries: there are simply not enough qualified HP/RPs.



\* 1 ministry, 16 regulators, 5 TSOs, 2 utilities, 1 university in 13 NEA Member Countries

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## Concluding Thoughts

- **Organizations in many countries are struggling to fill needs for radiation protection specialists.**
  - The situation appears likely to get worse in the coming years.
- **Despite the clear need for HP/RPs, the job market is still very limited and is not likely to spur growth in academic programs.**
  - Construction of new plants and increased decommissioning activities could help change this in the future.
  - Retirement experienced staffs could also have an impact.
- **Loss of experience through retirement will be increasing difficult to replace.**

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## Thank you for your attention



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